

A NEW SPECIES OF *OZAMIA* RAGONOT  
(PYRALIDAE) FROM TEXAS

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**ABSTRACT.** *Ozamia multistriatella*, a new species of the subfamily Phycitinae, is described. Imagines, male and female genitalia, and wing venation are figured.

*Ozamia multistriatella* A. Blanchard & E. Knudson, **new species**

**Description:** *Head:* Frons clothed with white tipped smokey gray scales. Vertex slightly darker. Maxillary palpi squamous. Labial palpi speckled white and black, exceeding frons by nearly two eye diameters. Antennae simple, whitish gray, bearing, on the male, thorn-like conical tufts of black scales on the first 6 or 7 segments of the flagellum, aligned along the inner surface.

*Thorax:* Patagia, tegulae, and mesonotum ashy gray.

*Forewing* (Figs. 1, 2): *Dorsal surface:* Ground color powdery gray, under magnification composed of a mixture of white tipped gray scales, pure white scales, and dark gray scales. Costal third predominantly white, contrasting with the ground. Narrow longitudinal rows of black scales, extending mainly along the veins and most evident in the costal third, result in a striated pattern. Antemedial line prominent, black, sharply angled outward over the cell. Subterminal line weak, white, with black inner and outer margins. Small black dash-like discal spot. Fringe light gray. *Ventral surface:* Light brown with whitish speckling near costa.

*Hindwing* (Figs. 1, 2): Semitranslucent pale luteous, with darker veins and outer margin. Fringe whitish.

**Length of forewing:** *Males:* (N = 6), 11.8-13.5 mm, average 12.6 mm. *Females:* (N = 8), 11.3-12.6 mm, average 11.9 mm.

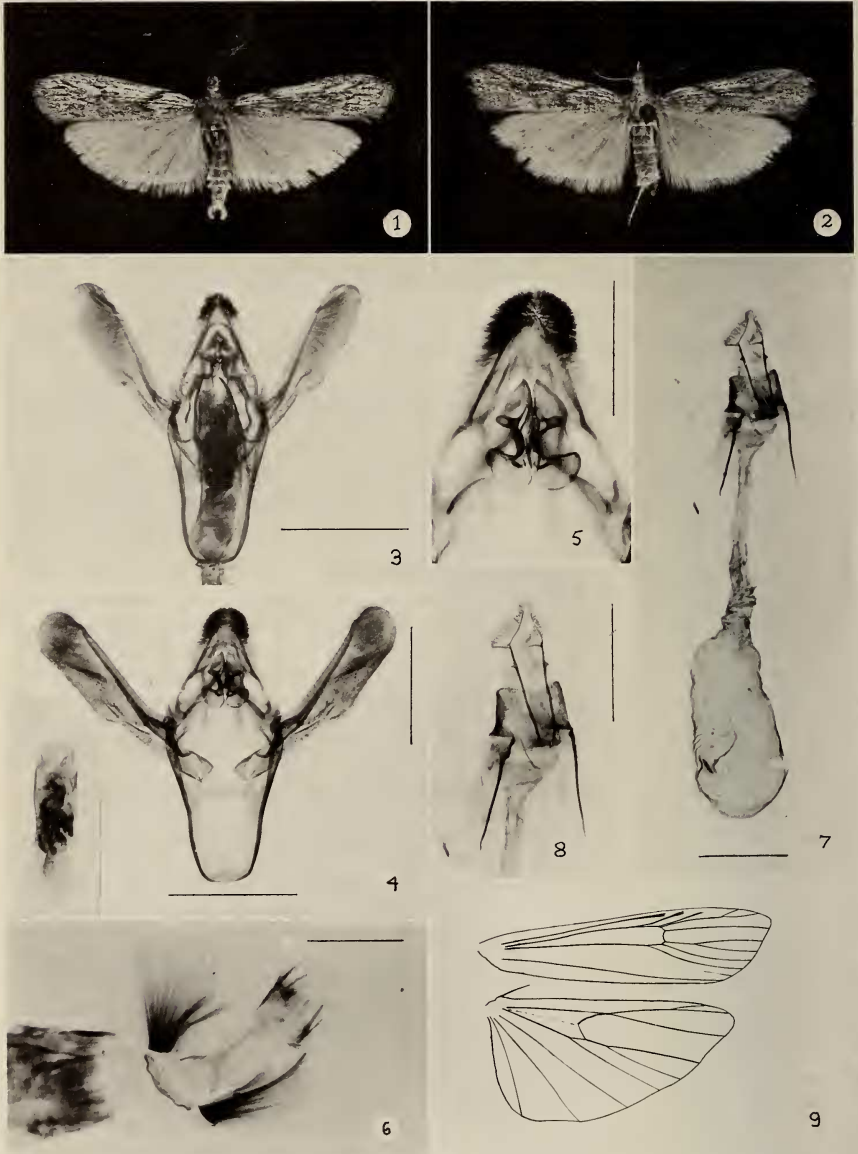
**Venation** (Fig. 9): Forewing with 11 veins, veins Sc and R1 conspicuously widening toward costa. Hindwing with vein M1 absent, veins Cu1 and M2 stalked, and veins Sc and Rs anastomosing more than half the distance from upper corner of cell to margin.

**Male genitalia** (Figs. 3-6): Uncus conical. Prominent bifid gnathos (Fig. 5), with large rounded anterior, and small posterior processes. The long fork-like juxta is shown together with the aedeagus in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 is of the genitalia with both aedeagus and juxta removed and also showing the separated aedeagus. The ventral tufts and sclerotization of the 8th segment are shown in Fig. 6.

**Female genitalia** (Figs. 7, 8): Bursa copulatrix very finely scobinate, wrinkled around the plate-like signum. Ductus seminalis arising from bursa near signum. Ductus bursae lightly scobinate along anterior third. 8th segment collar (Fig. 8), broadly and roundly excavated on its dorsal aspect.

**Holotype** (Fig. 1): Male, Fort Davis, Jeff Davis Co., Texas, 25-III-68, collected by A. & M. E. Blanchard, deposited in the National Museum of Natural History.

**Paratypes:** Fort Davis, Jeff Davis Co., Texas, 25-III-65, 1 male; same location, 17-V-66, 1 male; Kerr Wildlife Management Area, Kerr Co., Texas, 23-III-65, 1 female; Sierra Diablo Wildlife Management Area, Culberson Co., Texas, 20-V-68, 1 female; same location, 27-V-73, 3 males, 2 females; same location, 29-V-73, 1 female; Big Bend National Park, Green Gulch, Brewster Co., Texas, 28-III-71, 1 female; all collected by A. & M. E. Blanchard. Nickle Creek, Culberson Co., Texas, 26-V-81, 2 females, collected by E. C. Knudson.



FIGS. 1-9. *Ozamia multistriatella*. 1, Male holotype. 2, Female paratype, Sierra Diablo Wildlife Management Area; Culberson Co., Texas, 27-V-73. 3, Male genitalia of paratype, Ft. Davis, Jeff Davis Co., Texas, 17-V-66, slide A.B. 421. 4, Male genitalia of paratype, Sierra Diablo Wildlife Management Area, Culberson Co., Texas, 27-V-73, slide A.B. 4969. 5, Enlargement of part of Fig. 4 to show gnathos. 6, Hair tufts of 8th abdominal segment, same insect, same slide as Fig. 4. 7, Female genitalia of paratype, Nickel Creek, Culberson Co., Texas, 26-V-81, slide E.C.K. 148. 8, Enlargement of part

## REMARKS

This new species falls into the genus *Ozamia* Ragonot chiefly by characteristics of the wing venation, genitalia, palpi, and antennae. It is distinguished from its nearest North American relatives, *Zophodia* Hübner, and *Cactobrosis* Dyar, by its simple antennae, maxillary palpi, and female genitalia. Douglas C. Ferguson, who has examined some of the specimens included in the type series, has made the following comment: "This genus is hardly distinct from the South American *Tucumania* Dyar and has the same food plants (*Opuntia* spp.), but the males have simpler antennae. The moths more nearly resemble those of *Tucumania*, especially *T. tapiacola* Dyar, or *Yosemiteia* Ragonot, than they do other species of *Ozamia*, or the species of *Zophodia* or *Cactobrosis*."

According to Heinrich (1956), the *Ozamia* fall into two groups; one with a wrinkled bursa copulatrix and densely scobinate ductus, and the other with a smooth bursa and naked or lightly scobinate ductus. The former group is mainly tropical, the latter is temperate. *Ozamia multistriatella* seems to occupy a neutral position, possessing as it does, a wrinkled bursa, but lacking the densely scobinate ductus. This would seem to support Heinrich's conclusion that the two groups should not be placed in separate genera.

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## LITERATURE CITED

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of Fig. 7 to show ovipositor and 8th segment. 9, Venation of male paratype, Sierra Diablo Wildlife Management Area, Culberson Co., Texas, 27-V-73, slide A.B. 4968. (The line scales in Figs. 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 represent 1 mm; in Fig. 5 the line scale represents 0.5 mm.)